

RELIGION SCIENCE

The Columbian Star

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1823.

The Columbian Star.

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Communications.

For the Columbian Star.

Let us pay the poor widow a visit this morning, said my friend as we arose from breakfast. I readily assented to the proposition, for I recollected the pleasure I had felt the benefit I had received in similar visits. It was a delightful morning in the month of May, that sweet season when the charms of renovated nature appear in all their loveliness. And as we slowly bent our way toward the cottage, the beauties of the surrounding scenery often constrained us to pause, listen, gaze, and admire.—Our pathway, still moist with the dews of evening, was adorned with wild flowers of various hues, and the sweet blossomed orchards that we passed, perfumed the air with fragrance. The cheerful songsters of the grove carolled forth their morning lays, and we heard their tales of love. All nature, whether animate or inanimate, seemed to glow around the praise of its Creator. It was, indeed, a lovely scene, and one with which my heart was in perfect unison. Truly, thought I, "Who can forbear to smile with nature?" Can the stormy passions in the bosom roll, when every gale breathes peace, and every grove pours forth melody? How favourable to devotion and contemplation is a country life—where the busy bustle of the crowd—the din of hamlets, and rattling of carriages, that always pervade a city, never disturb the hours of meditation. The inimitable Cooper was an admirer of the beauties of nature. After contrasting a country and city life, he adds; "Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease, And contemplation, heart-consoling joys And harmless pleasures in the thronged abode Of multitudes unseen, unknown; Hail, rural life."

A short time, which was well filled with conversation, brought us to the cottage of the poor widow. It was situated in a remote and lonely spot, close on the borders of a far-spreading wood, whose towering tops had shielded the humble mansion from the northern blast of winter, and now might afford a delightful retreat from the saltry noxious ray. She bade us enter, in a tone of complacency, and welcomed us with a smile. We found her busily engaged at the spinning wheel, by which, in a great measure, she supports her little family; a degree of neatness and regularity, was visible in the arrangement of her household affairs; and the clean, comfortable clothing of her little ones, that were playing around, told that her time was not mispent. Here, thought I, is a lesson for the complaining discontented, who, surrounded with comforts and blessings innumerable, with health, friends, and all that the world can bestow, are yet dissatisfied and unhappy, and ready to arraign the wisdom of Providence. They could they but behold the interior of this humble cottage, they would see a lonely, bereaved female, with five helpless children, for whose sustenance she toils from day to day, without a single relative on whose protection she has a claim, without a companion to cheer the solitary hour—without the bosom of friendship, where to repose her sorrows. But, did she murmur at her lot? No! She was a Christian; and, amid all her trials and hardships, her spirit is sustained by the power of an overcoming faith. She looks up to the father of the fatherless, and the widow's God. Beneath his protecting arm she finds a secure refuge, and in Jesus she has "a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." When questioned respecting her temporal affairs, she, with tears of gratitude, acknowledged the goodness of God in supplying her needs. Not a complaining word escaped her lips, but all was gratitude and submission to the will of Heaven. In the humble cottage, divine religion often assumes her loveliest aspect. There she administers the balm of consolation to the afflicted, she softens the pillow of disease, and she labours with peace. We prolonged our visit as long as the time would allow.

We read a portion of the Holy Scriptures suitable to the time, and united in addressing our supplications to the God of all consolation for the continuance of those favours which she enjoyed, and that He would supply those of which she was destitute.

We took leave, and directed our steps homeward, grateful for the privilege we had enjoyed, in witnessing so striking a proof of the excellency of the religion of our dear Redeemer. We had the opportunity of adding, in some degree, to her temporal comfort, in contributing as much as a cup of cold water, and to her spiritual comfort, in conversing with her about the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, in which her soul delights. These favours were acknowledged with tears of gratitude, which flowed down her cheeks, while a pleasant smile sat on her countenance.

O! ye, on whom adverse fortune never frowned, who never felt the pinching hand of poverty, who feast on the richest bounties of indulgent Heaven, thoughtless of the myriads of human beings who are compelled to struggle through life with the most scanty means of support; reflect on the opportunities that lie within your reach of relieving the wants of the needy. By your kindness, they might be saved from wretchedness; perhaps some of them from crimes, for the first commission of which, poverty is frequently made a plea. A proper appropriation of what you now waste in superfluities, would cheer and comfort many a virtuous but desponding heart, or what would be still more grateful, restore the wanderer to the path of rectitude. What could yield a happiness so unmingled, as the reflection that you had been the means of advancing the happiness of your fellow beings? "He who lives for himself alone, has but few pleasures, and they are of the lowest kind." I appeal to your sympathies, are we not all children in the same great family, all the work of the same Almighty hand, beings of like forms, passions, and affections? Is it not proper that the brother whom God has prospered with health and good understanding, and who has, in the exercise of those powers of body and mind, received the Divine blessing to the acquisition of wealth, should administer to the necessity of the brother, whose lot is only poverty? Reverse your situations; imagine yourself the destitute, unfortunate sufferer, and adopt without hesitation the Saviour's golden rule. "All things whatsoever, that ye would men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Cherish in your hearts benevolence and compassion. They are ennobling virtues.

Pity's the lenient balm of woe,
The cordial of the breast;
A debt we to misfortune owe,
The right of the distressed.
The heavenly impulse then pursue,
Nor heed the fool's disdain;
Whose thoughtless bosom never knew
Compassion's pleasing pain. JULIA.

For the Columbian Star.
Letter from the Baptist Church in Eatonton, Georgia, to the Convention of Delegates assembled at Shoal Creek, Jasper county, dated

EATONTON, 24th May, 1823.

The Baptist church at Eatonton, to all the faithful brethren in Christ Jesus, ministers and delegates, called by the brethren's address, to meet in convention at Shoal Creek, on Friday, 30th May, grace to you, and peace be multiplied.

Beloved brethren, with strong affections we anticipate the privilege of meeting you, pursuant to the brethren's request, for the promotion of those great objects by them suggested; and we were therefore glad, when they said unto us, let us go up to the house of the Lord. According to the design, we have chosen, and herewith do send our beloved brethren, Wm. Flournoy and Thomas Cooper, whom we esteem faithful, vested with full and ample powers to do for us, in relation to those important subjects, which may come before your wisdom, whatsoever to them shall seem meet for the glory of God, and the prosperity of the churches. Brethren, it is not our business, or intention, at this time, to attempt any descent upon the nature and importance of those subjects on which you are about to assemble; but such is our value for the pious concern of those brethren, and such are our own feelings upon the occasion, that you will excuse in us a letter of more than ordinary length. Experience has long since proved, that a proper system of Christian discipline, well maintained, is the life and beauty of the church, having for its object the accomplishment of those ends always in view, without which the church could not long exist. Permit us here to call to remembrance some of those great ends for which we think Christian discipline was instituted.

The first is, the amendment of those who transgress. This is no less than the reformation of a lapsed Christian brother. His peace, his Christian character, his worthy participation of Christian privileges, his recovery of the Divine approbation, and his future usefulness in the present life; are all deeply concerned, and are often involved in these administrations.

Another end of Christian discipline, is the preclusion of unworthy members from the church. The church is probably kept pure by preventing unworthy members from uniting themselves with it, more effectually,

than by excluding them after they are united. Wicked men never love Christian discipline; and are often prevented from attempting to become members of the church, by the fears of falling under its censures.—To good men it is a great privilege. Indeed, this subject furnishes a beneficial criterion for the determination of our religious character. If we cordially relish the discipline of Christ's church, and are sincerely desirous to add to other motives, those which it furnishes us for diligence, fidelity, and exactness in the Christian life; there is solid reason to hope, that we love that which is good; and are, therefore, followers of the Redeemer. If, on the other hand, we are impatient of this mild and equitable government, and live in a continual and slavish dread of its terrors; there is but too much reason to conclude, that we love the conduct which this system punishes; disrelish the purity which it requires; and, of course, have made a profession, which is unfounded and insincere. Discipline, more than all other means, has contributed to preserve whatever purity has been found in the church of Christ. Christians, therefore, cannot fail to regard their discipline as an invaluable blessing.

The improvement of Christians in the divine life, is another important end of this institution. This end has always been promoted, and often in an eminent degree, by a well-directed administration of Christian discipline. From the social nature of man, that which concerns others is instinctively applied to ourselves. By their negligence we are warned of our own danger; by their repentance and return to their duty, we are forcibly admonished of our own daily necessity of reformation. Perhaps there is scarcely a more edifying sight, than a lapsed Christian ingenuously confessing his sin, acknowledging the justice and the salutary influence of the discipline upon him, imploring the forgiveness of God, and a remission to the family of Christ, and recommending the Christian life with new amiableness and beauty.

Another end of this system, is to keep the character of the church unblemished in the eye of mankind. On the character of the church, as it appears to the eyes of the world, depends, in a great degree, the character of religion itself. When the church is fair as the moon, and beautiful as Tirzah, she is also terrible as an army with banners. Genuine virtue is an awful object to sinful men. In vain do they labour to shake off their reverence, and their dread of this object. It is settled in their minds by the unalterable constitution of God, and is irresistibly forced upon them by their consciences, whenever the object is brought before their eyes. He who is at a loss concerning the truth, may easily satisfy himself, by observing what experience abundantly testifies, that, wherever churches either pervert, or abandon the discipline instituted by Christ, they themselves become lax, lukewarm, and possessed of only a name to live; and that religion around them hastens towards a final extinction. But wherever this discipline is scripturally maintained, churches are adorned with the beauty of holiness; and religion usually flourishes among those around them.

Here, then, brethren, let us solemnly inquire; is there not a real necessity for a reform, or for greater energies in our discipline? Has our Lord been seeking fruit of us, these many years, and is it still to be deplored, that in too many instances, we seem to be covered only with a profession of leaves? May we not well examine, whether we indeed be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke; and in the midst of ungodly men around us, shine as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life; or whether, on the other hand, we have not rather, through slothfulness, or some other cause, waned into a fearful state of darkness; cast into a deep sleep, and consequently barrenness of soul?

Brethren, if these inquiries are fairly stated, and are applicable to our present condition; is it not time we should begin to see to it? Is it not now high time, to awake out of sleep, and to be putting on the armour of light? The first obvious step to this, we are of the opinion, is, a proper administration of, and a strict uniformity in, the discipline of the gospel. The character of Christ's church, as it is given, both in the Old and in the New Testament, furnishes to us, strong and lively inducements, to be of one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel, and to abound in every good word and work. The common name for the church in the Old Testament is Zion. Under this name it is spoken of as a Holy Hill; as loved by God; as the heritage of God; as the Zion of the Holy one of Israel. It is said that Christ is her King; that God will place salvation in her; that he will reign in her; that he commands there the blessing, even life for evermore. The character of the church, as given in the New Testament, will be sufficiently learned from the following passages.

To the church of Rome, the apostle Paul writes in these terms. "Among whom are ye also, the called of Jesus Christ. To all that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through Jesus Christ for you all; that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world." Rom. i. 6, 8. "And I myself am persuaded of you, my brethren, that ye also are full of goodness, filled with all knowledge, able also to admonish one another." Rom. xv. 14. To the Corinthians, he writes,

"Unto the church of God, which is at Corinth; to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints. I thank my God always on your behalf, for the grace of God, which is given you by Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. ii. 4. To the Galatians he writes, "Now we, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of the promise." Gal. iv. 28. To the Ephesians he writes, "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the will of God, to the saints who are at Ephesus, and to the faithful in Christ Jesus." Eph. i. 1. To the Philippians he writes, "I thank my God for your fellowship in the gospel, from the first day until now; being confident of this very thing, that he who hath begun a good work in you, will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." Phil. i. 3, 5, 6. To the Colossians he writes, "Paul, an apostle, to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ, who are at Colosse; we give thanks to God, since we heard of your faith in Christ Jesus, and of the love which ye have to all the saints, for the hope which is laid up for you in heaven." Col. i. 1, 5. To the Thessalonians he writes, "We give thanks to God always for you all, remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labour of love, and patience of hope, in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God, even our father; knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God." 1 Thess. i. 4. To the Hebrews he writes, "Brethren, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation." Heb. vi. 9. James, speaking of himself and of the churches to whom he wrote, says, "Of his own will begat he us, with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first fruits of his creatures." James i. 18. Peter writes to the churches in Pontus, Galatia, &c. "Elect, according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience, and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." 1 Pet. i. 2. John says, "I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you. I write unto you, fathers, because ye have known him that is from the beginning. I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one." 1 John ii. 12, 13. Jude, addressing his Epistle to the churches generally, writes, "To them that are sanctified by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ and called."

With this language, every thing found in the New Testament perfectly harmonizes. One character, and one only, is given in it of the church; and that is the character of Christians. They have one Lord, one faith; and ought to have one baptism, and one system of discipline. There is no mixture in the scriptures of any other character. Even when the faults of its members are mentioned, they are mentioned, solely as the backslidings of Christians, and never as the sins of unbelieving and impenitent men. O, brethren! how shall we best maintain the purity of this character? How shall we arise, and shine in all that beauty and splendour that should adorn our high profession? Let us, with one mind, live up to all the duties and privileges of our holy religion. And now, may the God of peace make you perfect in every good work to do his will, directing your counsels to that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

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Bible Society.

(Communicated for the Star.)

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

GREENVILLE C. H. (S. C.) June, 18th, 1823.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at Greenville Court House, on this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Bible Society for the District, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

Dr. Richard Harrison was called to the chair, and Rev. W. B. Johnson appointed to act as Secretary.

The following motions were then submitted and carried in the affirmative:

1st. On motion, of Rev. W. B. Johnson, the question was taken on the expediency of forming a Bible Society at this place, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, which was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

2d. On motion, of Rev. Michael Dickson, the consideration of a constitution for the Society was entered into, article by article, which resulted in the adoption of the following

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1st. The Subscribers cordially approving of the object and Constitution of the American Bible Society, do agree to form a Society to be called the Auxiliary Bible Society of Greenville District, S. C. whose sole object shall be to co-operate with that National Institution, in encouraging a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

Art. 2d. Conformably to the principles of the Parent Institution, the Bibles and Testaments to be circulated by this Society, shall be without note or comment, and those in the English language shall be of the version now in common use.

Art. 3d. All persons subscribing and paying in advance, the sum of one dollar or upwards annually, shall be members of the Society; or the sum of ten dollars or upwards at one time, shall be members for life.

Art. 4th. The business of the Society

shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and at least ten other members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall hold its office till a new election shall be made.

Art. 5th. Every minister of the gospel, who is a member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Art. 6th. The Board shall meet quarterly, or oftener if necessary, on some day to be fixed by themselves, and shall have power to call special meetings of the Society, and fill vacancies occurring in their own body during the year.

Art. 7th. The Board shall divide the sphere of the Society into districts, and appoint two or more of their members for each district, who may associate with themselves any subscribers for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and donations from the inhabitants thereof, and collecting the money, who shall pay it to the Treasurer at the stated meetings of the Board. The members appointed under this article, and the persons associated with them shall inquire what families or individuals residing within the sphere of their respective operations, are in want of the Scriptures; and shall furnish them therewith at cost, reduced prices, or gratis, according to their circumstances.

Art. 8th. The Treasurer shall take charge of the money collected, till it is disposed of by order of the Board, and his accounts shall be examined by a Committee appointed by the Society, which Committee shall report to the Society at its subsequent annual meeting.

Art. 9th. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, and the Recording Secretary record the proceedings of the Board and of the Society.

Art. 10th. The surplus revenue of this Society, after deducting the incidental expenses and supplying the wants of the Scriptures in the sphere of the Society, shall be transmitted annually, to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

Art. 11th. There shall be a general meeting of the members of the Society on the 1st Tuesday in August, every year, when the accounts shall be presented as audited, the proceedings of the past year shall be reported, a new Board of Directors be chosen, and other business of the Society transacted.

Art. 12th. At the meetings of the Society and of the Board the President shall preside, in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, and if all of them be absent, the Board shall choose a chairman.

Art. 13th. The members of the Society shall be entitled to the privilege of purchasing, from the Depository of this Society, Bibles and Testaments at the cost prices.

Art. 14th. For the still further promotion of the circulation of the Scriptures, the formation of Branch Societies shall be encouraged in such districts within the sphere of this Society, as may not be sufficiently populous as to form Auxiliary Societies of their own; such Branch Societies and the individual members thereof to be entitled to the same privileges from this Auxiliary Society, as if and its members enjoy from the Parent Institution.

Art. 15th. Such persons within the sphere of this Society as may not find it convenient to become members thereof, or one of its branches, shall, on forming themselves into Bible Associations, auxiliary to this Society, be entitled to purchase at the Depository of this Society under the direction of the Board, copies of the Scriptures as cost, for gratuitous distribution or for sale, at cost or reduced prices.

Art. 16th. A copy of this Constitution, authenticated by the Corresponding Secretary, with the names and residences of the other officers, and also one or more copies of each annual Report, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Bible Society for Domestic Correspondence.

Art. 17th. The object of this Society shall never be changed, but any alteration on the rules of the Constitution may be made by two thirds, of the members present at an annual meeting.

After the adoption of the above Constitution, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, the result of which was as follows:

Dr. Richard Harrison, President.
Gen. John Blasingame,
Rev. Lewis Rector,
Rev. Michael Dickson,
Philemon Bradford, Esq. } V. Presidents.

Rev. W. B. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. A. W. Hodges, Recording Secretary, Mr. John H. Goodlet, Treasurer.

The following were elected Directors:

Rev. S. Gibson, Rev. Nathan Berry, Rev. Jonathan Duist, Mr. James West, Mr. Edward Croft, Dr. Thomas W. Alexander, Mr. James Peden, Col. H. G. Johnson, Mr. William Fuller, Mr. James Harper, Mr. Mavy Hall, Mr. Josiah Kilgore, Col. Wm. T. Downs, Mr. William Johnson, Mr. Francis H. McCleod, Capt. J. Cleveland, Dr. J. C. Sullivan.

After the election of officers was gone through, the following motions were offered and unanimously adopted.

1. On motion of Dr. T. W. Alexander, Resolved, That a general meeting of the Society be held on the 1st Tuesday in August next, on which occasion Rev. W. B. Johnson of this place should deliver a suitable dis-

centy-five or thirty persons
the week. It has extended
to Hampton, and a
Academy are subjects
was extended from
by the use of means
in the neighbourhood
Haven so successfull
in the northern part
where the Rev. Jena
as a missionary.
Colebrook are about 2
are reasons to believe
the towns in the vicinity
the means which are
ending revivals.
A revival has recently
Castle. About 30 ho
age from darkness to li
ment has been attend
bits. It still continues.

me, Talbot, and
laborer and
dying prelate
for men like
to do. With
readily com-
from his heart
saw no more.

News.

ROPE.

Captain Brown,
work on the 21st
to the 12th, and
he, have been
furnish from
s, contractor;
Paris papers of
very much of the
letters received.
The information
unsatisfactory,
sometimes in-
the actual state
thing, however,
a small force
line maneuvered
the advance
invading army.
And it is now
and a like quantity
county, was sold last week
at the same price." Thus the price
from one to forty dollars, according
to quantity.

Abisail's defection
upon the
has probably not
expectations of
It is said that
with Montijo was
St. Sebastian
to revolt.
Col. O'Donnell
command at the

appointed to the
and had arrived
the 29th of May.
ts, of June 10,
y, from General
lead quarters, at
he praises the
ence of Vichy."
nence with 3,000
and was repulsed
men, and was
positions. The
Constitutional
filled in the action.
is shut up in
er from Gerona,
there, he will
French frontiers
him doubtless en-
opposite side
sely followed by
s, and Donadieu,
of his men pri-
e is expected to
ain, by the Gran-
turing the King's

of the 9th, says
rity, that Ama-
rines in the north
the province of
e has been joined

3d of May, at-
by the Greeks,
of Turkish troops
onical. It is also
Larissa has sur-

TC.

a recent arrival
from Key West,
and crews of Com-
enjoyed good
no information of
ba for some time.
Centella, under
Spanish vessels
strong doubts were
er, and the Com-
cruisers, to bring
in with her. On
pirates have re-
derable numbers,
y, and committed
attachment of this
to pay them a
rida, also, a body
appearance, have
d fortified them-
ander. The Com-
give an account

ork Commercial
ave had some com-
gentlemen lately
On the subject
to Illinois, they
of the project will
of the people are
are disgusted, be-
ner in which the
use of the people
jection of calling

of sales at sea-
gon, during the
as, as rendered to
the present term,
and dollars, the
the Law School
ny four hundred
nts, being at the
dollars a year,
if this is a fair
usually done in
will soon obtain
the increase of
valuable object to

as been already
Bishop Ravens-
up his residence
ed in saying that
e will remove to
ext. On a late
the Presbyterian
eral drives.
byterian, a Mo-
rels, all of which
It is understood
will be built.

arrangements can be made for the
of Columbia.—It is proposed by a
in the National Intelligencer "to so-
lemonary aid in the erection of a plain
pillar or obelisk, with appro-
ate devices and inscriptions over
the tomb, where now repose the re-
of Washington. He very justly re-
"At such a shrine, travellers from
distant nation would pause in solemn
and pay the tribute of veneration.
spot, thus consecrated by the ashes of
emphatic dead," would become classic
and generations yet unborn would
around the monument of him whose
will be uttered with bursts of grati-
the latest posterity. The sepul-
which contains the body of Washing-
is rapidly falling into ruin; no railing
it; the trees which grow on its
side, and which were planted by his
hands, are beginning to decay, from
neglect and pious thefts of those who
the tomb. It is now time to arrest its
progress, and by doing something
of our gratitude, thus to manifest
to the world, that we have not yet forgotten
worth, merit, and greatness of him, to
we are indebted for so many bless-

Georgetown Metropolitan of the 15th
that "tobacco, of superior quality,
better prices at this time than it has
done heretofore crop. A raised in
gomery county, was sold last week at
and a like quantity will readily com-
at the same price." Thus the price
from one to forty dollars, according
to quantity.

Col. Fenwick, William Price,
Dr. Howard, the Commissioners,
Mr. Briggs, the Engineer, appointed to
the practicability, and if practica-
to locate the route of a canal from the
to the Patapsco, have entered upon
the discharge of their duties; and we
confidently to learn that the result, so far
they have progressed, is entirely satis-

—The survey of the route of
Morris Canal is progressing with faith-
ness and industry, under the management
of Mr. Beach. He has already progressed
most rugged and doubtful parts of the
country on the eastern side of the sum-
mit, and is at this time some distance
Dover. On the great point in this
making he gives a clear and decided
opinion. Its practicability, on this side of the
mountain, is therefore settled; and it is also
that the work will be one of compar-
atively easy operation.

—A seaman who belonged to
the ship, Bee, at the time she was captured
about a year ago, while walking
down Broadway, N. York, on the 18th inst.
passed a Spaniard, whom he seized and
before the Police Magistrate, de-
claring him to be one of the most active
on board the piratical vessel. The
captions of the seaman were so posi-
tive that the Spaniard was committed for
examination.

—The legislature of New
Hampshire have made an appropriation of
\$10,000 for the education of indigent deaf
and dumb children of that state, at the Con-
stitutional Asylum.

—There are now in the
of Boston twenty-eight churches, viz.:—
Anglicans, 9; Calvinistic Congregational-
ists, 9; Universalists, 3; Metho-
dists, 2; Episcopalians, 4; Roman Catho-
lics, 2; besides eight societies that have
no place of public worship.

THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1823.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Every mail brings us new and in-
creasing intelligence, respecting the tri-
umph of truth, and the salvation of souls.
The work of reformation is advancing
the world, with silent but sure pro-
gress, and the obduracy of the human
heart is yielding to the power of the
word, and elevating man to his true digni-
ty, in a special manner, we see the
effects of regenerating grace. From
the moral waste of the world, we survey
the extended territory; and though, for
leagues around us, all is at present
dark and forbidding, yet through this thick
fog, from some of the distant states,
"gleams many a gracious ray."

There are cheering indications that the fires
of the Spirit are burning, and that God is
fulfilling his promises to his church.

In Southampton, New Hampshire, the
revival which continues, has been powerful.
Fifty or thirty persons obtained hope
last week. It has extended from North-
ampton to Hampton, and a few scholars in
Academy are subjects of it. This re-
vival was extended from one town to the
other by the use of means similar to those
in the neighbourhood of Boston and
Haven so successfully. There is a
revival in the northern part of New Hamp-
shire, where the Rev. Jonathan L. Hale is
labouring as a missionary.

Oldbrook are about 20 subjects, and
there are reasons to believe it is extending
to the towns in the vicinity, by the use of
means which are usually blessed in
revivals.

A revival has recently taken place in
the Castle. About 30 have professed a
faith in Christ, and have been attended with salutary
effects. It still continues.

In Sanbornton, there has been of late a
pleasing attention to spiritual concerns in
that place. Sixteen have professed a hope
in the Redeemer, and others are inquiring
the way to Zion.

In Stewartstown, there has been a pre-
cious revival; more than 20 have professed
hope in the Redeemer.

The Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, writes, (9th
ult.) that in Kittery, Maine, 140 professed a
change of heart, since the commencement
of the revival there; 80 of whom, he has
baptized since the 23d of February. The
work is powerfully progressing, especially
in the vicinity of Spruce Creek meeting-
house.

The revival continues at Kennebunk port,
Maine, and between 35 and 40 are hopeful
subjects of it, principally among the youth.

In Castine, Maine, the revival which com-
menced in January, and was gradual in its
progress at first, has become powerful.

In Pittsford, Orville, and Middlebury, Vt.
revivals have recently commenced. There
are 10 or 15 hopeful converts in each town.

As this is a part of the State which has
been greatly favoured with revivals, strong
hopes are cherished, that not only these
towns, but others in the vicinity, and the
College, are to be soon again blessed with
an outpouring of the Spirit.

In Southampton, Massachusetts, 200; in
Norwich, 80; in Easthampton, 100; in
Montgomery, 40; in Northampton, between
30 and 40; in Chesterfield, 30, are num-
bered as hopeful subjects of grace, and it is
stated that these revivals have not subsided.

In Westfield, Hadley, and Amherst, there
have also been revivals.

In Charlestown, Newburyport, Randolph,
South Bridgewater, Milton, Wareham, Mas-
sachusetts, there are revivals at this time.

In Dorchester, Braintree, North Bridgewater,
there are favourable indications. It is
confidently believed that the revival which
commenced in Boston is to be extended by
the usual means to many towns in the vi-
cinity.

In Danvers, North Parish, Mass. a re-
vival of limited extent commenced with the
death of a beneficiary of the American Edu-
cation Society. The corpse was removed
from Phillips Academy to Danvers, but be-
fore it was taken away an address was made
to the companions of the deceased, which
awakened the attention of several. This is
the third or fourth instance in which the
death of a youth within a few years has
been the means blessed of God for promot-
ing a revival in a literary institution.

The revival in Boston still makes a steady
progress. The last united inquiring
meeting was more full and interesting than
any for the last six weeks. Among the
Free Will Baptists in Haverhill, more than
20 have obtained hope.

In Chatham, Conn. Mr. Talcot's Society,
there is a revival at the present time. 25
have recently been propounded to the church.

There is unusual attention on Martha's
Vineyard, particularly at Edgartown.

In Killingly, Connecticut, 103 have recently
united with the Baptist church, 50 with
the Presbyterian, and about the same num-
ber with two other churches.

We rejoice to hear that a revival of reli-
gion has taken place at Amboy, N. J. Many
who have hitherto resisted the message of
Grace, are anxiously inquiring. An un-
usual attention, we also learn, is excited to-
wards the things of eternity, among some
congregations in Baltimore.

In Lexington, Ky., and Columbia, Ten-
nessee, are revivals. In 98 congregations
connected with the General Assembly of
the Presbyterian church, there have been
revivals during the last year.

The Eastern States have long been high-
ly favoured with copious effusions of the
Divine Spirit. In the Southern and Western
sections of the Union, either the church
has not experienced so many refreshing
seasons as in the Eastern, or our corres-
pondents in those parts, have neglected to
communicate accounts of them for the plea-
sure and encouragement of our readers.
It certainly is desirable that each wing of
"the sacramental host" should be fully ac-
quainted with what is passing in the other.
The whole body have a right to know
the success of each particular band. The
cause is one—the joys and sorrows should
be common. The intelligence, that one soul
is converted, affords great pleasure to him
who forms a right estimation of its value.
The regeneration of hundreds affords a plea-
sure proportionably greater. We have long
been desirous to be able to give our readers
some good account of the progress of truth
and piety in the Metropolis and vicinity.
But still we are disappointed. The moral
soil is here parched and barren. A few still
pray and wait for the salvation of God. But
the blessing is withheld. As in many parts
of New England, the saints have remem-
bered Boston in their supplications to the Al-
mighty, and are now seeing their prayers
abundantly answered; so, in this region, we
earnestly entreat our brethren to think of
Washington in their seasons of public and
private prayer—to beseech the God of Hea-
ven to pour out his Spirit, and renovate the
hearts of high and low, rulers and ruled.
We wish not to see the magistrates of our
nation lords and primates of the church, but
we ardently desire to see them in the church,
meek and humble followers of the Lamb.
They, with all the earth, must eventually
bow the knee to Him who died on Calvary,
and confess that he is worthy of wor-
ship and affection, to the glory of God the
Father.

NEW-YORK BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was
held on the 25th of June. The annual re-
port was read by the Rev. Mr. Sommers. A
part of the evening was devoted to special
prayer for the three missionaries who have
recently sailed for Burmah.

Four Missionaries have been employed by
the Board of Directors, the past year, in va-
rious destitute parts of the state. One of
them has been instrumental in erecting a
house for the worship of God. "Much has
been accomplished." "Souls have been
converted, saints have been comforted, and
churches in the wilderness have been re-
freshed."

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The three Institutions, the Columbian
College, D. C. the Seminary at Hamilton,
N. Y. and the Waterville College, Maine,
contain about 150 students, more than half
of whom are pious, and devoted to the
ministry. "These seminaries of learning,"
says the Boston Recorder, "are all under
the influence of evangelical baptists, and
have all come into existence within 5 years;
a striking and delightful proof of the pro-
gress of this zealous and excellent denomi-
nation of Christians."

Concerning the zeal and excellence of this
denomination, we are not disposed to boast.
Nay, rather, it becomes us, when compared
with other classes of Christians, to regret
our apathy in the glorious work of pious be-
nevolence, and repent that we have done
no more. But truly, we hail the rising
prospects of these Institutions with gladness
of heart. They certainly foretoken glori-
ous results in the march of intellectual and
moral improvement. May the good Provi-
dence of God preserve them pure, and make
them lasting monuments of his praise.

The proposed fund of \$10,000 at Dart-
mouth College for the benefit of indigent
students, has been raised in Hanover and a
few towns in the vicinity, by private sub-
scription, to \$3000, and confident hopes are
indulged that it will soon be filled up. The
Western Education Society, N. Y. which
has recently become auxiliary to the Pres-
byterian Education Society, is building a
boarding house near Hamilton College, at
which the members of the Society may pay
their annual subscription in produce. This
plan of paying in produce has been adopted
in the year past, and in this way 20 indigent
students have been boarded gratuitously.
When their new building is finished, it is
expected that the Society will be able to
afford the same assistance to forty indigent
students. Much, in this way, has been
contributed in favour of students in the
Hamilton Institution. This method en-
ables many benevolent persons to lend
their aid, who could not obtain money
for the purpose without a sacrifice of prop-
erty.

The new fund of \$30,000 in Amherst Col-
legiate Institution, Mass. for which strenu-
ous exertions have recently been made, is
filled up. But while the Institution is pros-
pered in its pecuniary concerns, it is called
to mourn the death of its valuable President.
It has 100 students, 80 of whom are pious.

Our Academies contain 200 pious stu-
dents—our Colleges 600, and our Theologi-
cal Seminaries 300. Of these, about one
tenth are Baptists.

WATERTOWN COLLEGE.

The several Libraries to which the stu-
dents of this flourishing Institution have ac-
cess, contain about 1500 volumes, in general
well selected and valuable. A very hand-
some and valuable Philosophical Apparatus
has been recently procured and presented
to the College, by one of its most particular
friends and distinguished patrons, residing
in Massachusetts. Nearly all its articles
were imported and examined by the Rev.
Dr. Prince of Salem, who pronounced them
to be very superior.

A cabinet of curiosities has been organiz-
ed, and some progress made in collecting
specimens of mineral productions, samples
of inventions, &c. The last Boston Recor-
der says, "the number of students in this
College is about 50, half of whom are pious."

STEPNEY (ENG.) ACADEMICAL INSTITU-
TION.

Since the establishment of this Theologi-
cal Seminary by the English Baptists, up-
wards of 60 ministers, who are now labour-
ing in the cause of Christ in various parts
of the kingdom, have there received a liberal
education. The last Annual Report says—
"hostility to the academical instruction of
pious young men intended for the ministry, is
gradually and effectually falling away."

INFIRM MINISTERS.

A society was instituted at Bath, (Eng.)
for the relief of aged and infirm Baptist
ministers. Collections are made once a year
in most of the Baptist churches in aid of its
funds. Its funded property amounts to
£1900; and in the first three years has af-
forded assistance to aged and infirm minis-
ters to the amount of £459.

POPE CLEMENT VI.

This man was accustomed to receive let-
ters addressed in the following manner:
"To the Sovereign Pontiff and Grand Vicar
of Jesus Christ, who with one hand
opens the gates of Heaven, and with the
other shuts those of hell."

He altered the grand jubilee for general
indulgences from a hundred, to fifty years.
In the bull which he issued to announce this

change, he has this clause—"The Sovereign Pontiff, in virtue of the authority he holds from the apostles, renews the souls of those who receive this indulgence to the same state they were in after baptism; and he orders the angels to introduce them immediately to paradise, without obliging them on their way thither to pass through Purgatory."

At the first Jubilee under his pontificate, more than one million strangers visited Rome to receive this plenary absolution. The inhabitants of Rome, says Villani, were exorbitant in their impositions upon these strangers; and used such frauds and monopolies, that, joined to the fatigue and heat, caused a great mortality. And Meyer, another historian of that age, assures us, that, of all these pilgrims, not a tenth part ever returned to their habitations.

DR. SCOTT.

This eminent clergyman, in the former part of his life, was exceedingly fond of cards. His success, however, on one occasion checked his propensity to gaming, and he lost all relish for the diversion. After he assumed the clerical character, he never omitted worship in his family at the proper hours, and usually proposed it in his visits. He occasionally joined after this in a game of cards, fearing that too great preciseness might prejudice his neighbours. He was of the opinion that there was no harm in the practice, though it seemed a frivolous method of spending time. "I felt," says he, "that it was a very awkward transition to remove the card table, and introduce the Bible and family worship. My fetters were, however, broken effectually, and at once, in January 1778, in the following manner."

"Being on a visit to one of my parishioners at Ravenstone, I walked out after dinner, as was my common practice on such occasions, to visit some of my poor people; when one of them (the first person, as far as I know, to whom my ministry had been made decidedly useful), said to me, 'I have something which I wish to say to you, but I am afraid you may be offended.' I answered, that I could not promise, but I hoped I should not. She then said, 'You know A. B.; he has lately appeared attentive to religion, and has spoken to me concerning the Sacrament; but last night, he, with C. D. and some others, met to keep Christmas; and they played at cards, drank too much, and in the end quarrelled, and raised a sort of riot. And when I remonstrated with him on his conduct, as inconsistent with his professed attention to religion, his answer was, there is no harm in cards; Mr. Scott plays at cards.'—This smote me to the heart. I saw that, if I played at cards, however soberly and quietly, the people would be encouraged by my example to go further; and, if St. Paul would eat no flesh while the world stood, rather than cause his weak brother to offend, it would be inexcusable in me to throw such a stumbling block in the way of my parishioners, in a matter certainly neither needful nor expedient. So far from being offended at the hint thus given me, I felt very thankful to my faithful monitor, and promised her that she should never have occasion to repeat the admonition. That very evening I related the whole matter to the company, and declared my fixed resolution never to play at cards again. I expected that I should be harassed with solicitations; but I was never asked to play afterward. Let me, therefore, from my own experience, as well as from the reason of the case, urge persons from their first entrance upon a religious course, when asked to do any thing which they disapprove, fairly to state their disapprobation as a point of conscience. For not only is this most becoming those in whom there is no guile, but it is also by far the most prudent proceeding. If they assign reasons drawn only from local and temporary circumstances, when those circumstances are changed, they will be pressed again and again with redoubled earnestness; whereas, if they once fairly declare their refusal to be the result of deliberate consideration, and the dictate of conscience, the hope of prevailing upon them will be given up, and they will save themselves great trouble and danger."

"Let me also observe, that the minister, who would not have his people give into such worldly conformity as he disapproves, must keep at a considerable distance from it himself. If he walk near the brink, others will fall down the precipice. When I first attended seriously to religion, I used sometimes, when I had a journey to perform on the next day, to ride a stage in the evening, after the services of the Sabbath; and I trust my time on horseback was not spent unprofitably. But I soon found that this furnished an excuse to some of my parishioners, for employing a considerable part of the Lord's-day in journeys of business or convenience. I need scarcely add, that I immediately abandoned the practice, on the same ground on which I resolved never more to play at cards, even before I thought so unfavourably of them as I now do."

A new religious paper, entitled the Gospel Palladium, has been established in Warren, R. I.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY IN BENGAL.

A version of this work, by Raboo Ram Comol Sen and the late Mr. Felix Carey, is now in a course of publication at Calcutta.

Professor Woods, of the Columbian College, D. C. attended the anniversary meeting of the Bedfordshire Missionary Society, (Eng.) on the 25th of March, and preached on the occasion.

Mr. Gallatin, our late minister to France, and his son, Mr. James Gallatin, arrived in this city on Wednesday last. It is understood that Mr. Gallatin intends to reside on his estate in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Governor Miller, of Arkansas Territory, arrived here on Wednesday last.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Columbian College, on the 3d instant, they received intelligence from the Librarian of said College; that the following books have been received as donations, within a few months past, and have not been publicly acknowledged by the Board.

Presented by Deacon M. Newman, Andover, Massachusetts.

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; 3 vols. 8vo.; Brown on Cause and Effect; 1 vol. 8vo.

By Samuel P. Bradford, Philadelphia.

Neale's History of the Puritans, 5 vols. 8vo.; Watson's Philip 2d & 3d, 2 vols. 8vo.; Romney's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.; Bonnycastle's Spanish America, 1 vol. 8vo.

By the Author.

Ewell's Medical Companion, 1 vol. 8vo.

By the Rev. Joseph Maylin, Philadelphia.

Josephus' Works, 1 vol. fol.

By the Author.

Morse's New Geography, 1 vol. 8vo.

Atlas.

By Thomas Day, Hartford, Connecticut.

Tracy's Commentary on Montesquieu, United States and Great Britain, Walsh's American Register, 2 vols. boards; Cooper's Homer, 4 vols. boards; Fitzosborne's Letters, Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. boards; Justin Delphin, Brown's History of Missions, 2 vols. boards; Neef on Education; Neef on Teaching; Stewart's Philosophy, Brande's Chemistry, Say's Political Economy, 2 vols. boards; Malthus's do do do, Allen's American Revolution, 2 vols.; Howard's Greek Vocabulary, 12 copies; Conversations on Chemistry, 2 copies; Sumner's Botany, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 3 vols.; Dobson's Petrararch, calf gilt; Frazier's Key to Prophecy, Smith's Moral Sentiments, Caesar Delphin, 4 copies; Hobbhouse's Albania, 2 vols. and Atlas; Hamilton on National Debt, Harlett's Lectures on Comic Writers, illustrations of Childre Harold.

On which the following resolution was ordered to be communicated by the Secretary, to each of the above-mentioned donors.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the several persons above named, for the valuable books by them presented to the Columbian College.

At another meeting, July 15, 1823:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be respectfully presented to the Rev. William Rogers, D. D. of Philadelphia, for the renewed expression of his friendship, in presenting to this College, in addition to his former donation,* the valuable Lectures of Philip Doddridge, D. D. in a quarto volume; and that the Secretary be instructed to assure him of the high consideration, with which his good will, thus happily expressed, is regarded by the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College.

* "History of the English Baptists from the Reformation to the beginning of the reign of George I." 4 vols.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Joseph" and "H" are under consideration. The lines by "Idem" are, undoubtedly, the effusions of a good heart, but are evidently too deficient in measure and poetic taste to claim insertion. The "Suggestions" of "a Subscriber" are such as we ever feel a pleasure to comply with. It cannot, however, be expected that we shall publish accounts of revivals, unless our correspondents or others supply us with such intelligence. We, to-day, give our readers information of several revivals which must be truly grateful to every one who wishes well to Zion.

NEW BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

The new meeting-house erected by the Second Baptist Church, of Washington City, on the lot adjoining the Masonic Lodge, near the Navy Yard, will be opened for Divine worship, on Lord's-day, the 27th instant. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Throughout the day collections will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of the building.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON, to Miss MARY FOWLER, both of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PURNES TAYLOR, to Miss RUTH WHITMORE, of the same place.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. ROBERT FRY, to Miss ELLEN BECKLEY, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Post, Mr. JAMES FOWLER, to Miss MARY McCARTHY, both of this city.

DIED.

On Monday morning, the 21st inst. after an illness of about 24 hours, ALEXANDER PORTER, son of William Brown, Esq. aged 2 years and 4 months.

In India, Rev. HENRY LLOYD LORING, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Calcutta, aged 38. He was born in Boston, and his father, before the Revolution, sustained the office of High Sheriff in Boston.

Public Examination.

PARENTS, guardians, and the public general, are respectfully invited to attend the public examination of John McLeod's pupils, at the Central Academy, on Monday, the 28th inst. Examination to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue two days successively, with the necessary intermissions.

The distribution of premiums, and reading of characters, will commence on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carusi's Assembly Room.

JOHN McLEOD.

July 26.

Poetry.

Bishop Horne, in his commentary on the 122d Psalm, introduces the following verses with these remarks:—"Theodore Zuingli, of whom some account may be found in Thuanus, when he lay on his death-bed, took his leave of the world in a paraphrase on the foregoing psalm." [The bishop in the first edition of his commentary, had not seen the original (Latin) but it is found in a note in subsequent editions; but continues he] "one may venture, I believe, to say, that it has lost nothing in a translation of it by the late learned and pious Mr. Merrick, which is so excellent, that I must beg leave to present it to the reader. Some of the lines are retained in his more literal poetical version, published in 1765. It may serve as a finished specimen of the noble and exalted use, which a Christian may and ought to make of the Psalms of David.

What joy, while thus I view the day,
That warns my thirsting soul away,
What transports fill my breast!
For, lo, my great Redeemer's power
Unfolds the everlasting door,
And leads me to his rest.

The festal morn, my God, is come,
That calls me to the hallow'd dome,
Thy presence to adore;
My feet the summons shall attend,
With willing steps thy courts ascend,
And tread th' ethereal floor.

E'en now to my expecting eyes
The heav'n-built towers of Salem rise:
E'en now, with glad survey,
I view her mansions, that contain
Th' angelic forms, an awful train,
And shine with cloudless day.

Hither, from earth's remotest end,
Lo, the redeem'd of God ascend,
Their tribute hither bring:
Here, crown'd with everlasting joy,
In hymns of praise their tongues employ
And hail th' immortal King:

Great Salem's King; who bids each state
On her decrees dependent wait;
In her, ere time begun,
High on eternal base uprear'd,
His hands the regal seat prepar'd
For Jesse's favour'd son.

Mother of Cities! o'er thy head
See peace, with healing wings outspread,
Delighted fixed her stay:
How blest, who calls himself thy friend!
Success his labours shall attend,
And safety guard his way.

Thy walls, remote from hostile fear,
Nor the loud voice of tumult hear,
Nor war's wild wastes deplore;
There smiling plenty takes her stand,
And in thy courts with lavish hand,
Has pour'd forth all her store.

Let me, blest saint, my name behold
Among thy citizens enroll'd,
In thee for ever dwell:
Let charity my steps attend,
My sole companion and my friend,
And Faith and Hope farewell!

Miscellany.

From the National Intelligencer.

From the Journal of a Traveller along and through the Great Western Lakes and down the Illinois River, in the months of July, August, and September, 1822: to a friend.

Sta: In travelling from Albany to Buffalo, a man may have his choice, daily, for a considerable part of the way, to go by stage, or in the canal boats drawn by horses at the rate of about 100 miles in 24 hours. As the latter conveyance furnishes nearly the same facilities and comforts as steam-boats, a visitor would hardly consent to lose the gratification afforded by this novelty through the fine country bordering on the canal. By it, he will be presented with the various and immense resources which are beginning to open from it, which will dispel any doubts he may have entertained with respect to the practicability and use of similar undertakings. It cannot fail to elevate his feelings above every low and vulgar prejudice against them, and to enlist them in their favour wherever they are about to be undertaken.

The Montezuma and the Oneida Chief were the first packet boats built for passengers. They are 75 feet long and 13 broad, and are drawn by two horses each, which are changed every 8 miles, and require about two minutes for it. They are geared at the end of a tow line of about 120 feet long. These boats draw eight inches of water. They meet their appointments so precisely, that they scarcely ever vary but a few minutes, and never an hour. It is said each of these packets, with the furniture, cost \$1,500. The boats of largest size for freight have carried 400 barrels of pork and potatoes. Boats of all sizes and descriptions are constantly met and passed, loaded with various articles of produce and goods. In the night, blazing lights and lanterns in the midst of forests, and the sound of trumpets and other musical instruments, give sublimity to the scene, and delight the traveller. From Utica to Jordan, 87 miles, the whole charge for passage and living is \$3.75.

In first laying out the canal, different Commissioners set out from the same place, Rome, and in running different routes 45 miles, differed in their results only 1 1/2 inches. The great level of 69 miles begins about 8 miles below Utica, and runs to within one mile of Salina. The second, or nearly the same extent, begins near Rochester. There will be nearly 50 locks between Albany and Utica, and about the same number between the latter place and Buffalo, each 90 feet long, which are filled by letting the water in by puddle gates, and it requires about 8 minutes to pass each. At Utica, the current of the canal is about 30 feet per minute. In making the excavation, from 4 to 7 cents the square yard was given, where it was not attended with uncommon expense and difficulty, both for digging and carrying away the dirt to the banks. It has generally been let out in sections of half a mile

to the undertakers, and, when dissatisfied, they are paid off and dismissed, without exacting damages.

In 1821, great progress was made in the excavation of those parts deemed the most difficult, by the introduction of a new mode of blowing up rocks, called "sand blasts." This was done by clearing out all the dirt and rubbish from the fissures of the rocks, when practicable, and replenishing with powder, on the top of which loose sand was thrown and rammed down. In one instance, where the greatest discharge was made, it was said the charge was 175 pounds of powder. So tremendous was the shock, and so great the execution, that the persons who described it to me, said it burst the earth apparently for the space of a quarter of an acre, and by its concussion shook the buildings at the Little Falls. In one instance, a rock, supposed to weigh near 500 pounds, was hurled so far from the place of its explosion, that, in its descent, it fell on the top of a dwelling house and broke through two floors. The completion of the canal at the Little Falls has been attended with great expense. The aqueduct across the Genesee river at Rochester, 660 feet, will be an interesting object. There will be six piers, 10 by 25 feet, and the span of the arches 50 feet. The other part on the west side is to be arched from the solid rock, which is to be lowered by blasting to admit the discharge of water from the mills and water-works. Steam boats come from any part of Lake Ontario to within 3 miles of Rochester, which is 7 miles from its mouth; and it is said to be in contemplation to build one to navigate the Genesee, 60 miles above and to within 30 miles of its source.

But the most stupendous part of the whole work, is the excavation now going on at Lock-port. This is in breaking through the great barrier that makes the Niagara Falls, which is 66 miles from Rochester, and 18 N.E. in a straight direction from the Falls. It is to be done 23 miles in length, through a solid rock, 40 feet wide, from the top to within 10 feet of the bottom, where it is to be left 10 feet wide for a tow path, with an average depth of 27 feet. The main body of this rock is gray limestone, intermixed with shells and various petrifications. At this place there are to be five pair of combined locks, which are to rise 60 feet in a distance of 450, for boats to pass and repass at the same time.

It was calculated there would be at least 2,000 men employed on this spot the present season. The rock borers, stone-cutters, porters, teamsters, &c. &c. give a very imposing air of life and energy to the business here. The discovery of the hydraulic lime on and near this canal, in various parts of the country, just at a time it was wanted, has proved of incalculable use in the construction of it. The locks, walls, aqueducts, &c. are so cemented and consolidated by it, as not only to defy the effects of time and water on it, but to be improved by them. It is found in immense quantities, and calculated to be a great article of export.

Indications of water lime quarries are: 1st. A layer of irregular stones of various thicknesses, beneath a stratum of gray and one of blue lime, and then separated in places by flakes of earth.

2d. Then in regular strata so clearly combined as to appear but one body, yet easily separated into flakes, 4, 5, and 6 inches in thickness.

3d. Beneath the last are said to be other rotations of blue and water lime, not so good as the first.

4th. The last is a stratum of water lime about four feet thick, of a light colour, bordering on yellow.

As yet, it accompanies, and is found in the neighbourhood of gypsum. The best method of burning it, is very severely for about 10 or 12 hours, after being well dried, or till it will stop ringing. It is then to be pulverized or ground fine in a mill prepared for the purpose. Three or four hundred bushels are ground in a day, at two cents a bushel. It will not slack in water. For proof of its goodness, a cake is made like a cracker and soaked, and it will not give. Two parts of lime must be mixed with one of fine and clear sand. When genuine, it is of a buff colour, and when fit for use, it will wrought, as pliable as putty. By analysis, it contains,

Carbonic Acid	35.5
Lime	25
Silex	15.5
Alumina	16.5
Water	5.3
Oxyd of Iron	2.2
	100.00

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated English philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, where he was born in the year 1642. His powers of mind were wonderfully comprehensive and penetrating. Fontenelle says of him, "that in learning mathematics he did not study Euclid, who seemed to him too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him; a cast of his eye on the contents of the theorems of that great mathematician, seemed to be sufficient to make him master of them." Several of his works mark a profundity of thought and reflection that has astonished the most learned men. He was highly esteemed by the University of Cambridge; and was twice chosen to represent that place in parliament. He was also greatly favoured by queen Anne, and by George the first. The princess of Wales, afterwards queen-consort of England, who had a turn for philosophical inquiries, used frequently to propose questions to him. This princess had a great regard for him; and often declared, that she thought herself happy to live at the same time that he did, and to have the pleasure and advantage of his conversation.

This eminent philosopher was remarkable for being of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace. He would rather have chosen to remain in obscurity, than to have the serenity of his days disturbed by those storms and disputes, which genius and learning often draw upon those who are eminent for them. We find him reflecting on the controversy respecting his optic lectures, (in which he had been almost unavoidably engaged,) in the following terms: "I blamed my own imprudence, for parting with so real a blessing as my quiet, to run after a shadow."

The amiable quality of modesty stands

very conspicuous in the character of this great man's mind and manners. He never spoke, either of himself or others, in such a manner as to give the most malicious censurers the least occasion even to suspect him of vanity. He was candid and affable; and he did not assume any airs of superiority over those with whom he associated. He never thought either his merit, or his reputation, sufficient to excuse him from any of the common offices of social life. Though he was firmly attached to the Church of England, he was averse to the persecution of the Nonconformists. He judged of men by their conduct; and the true schismatics, in his opinion, were the vicious and the wicked. This liberality of sentiment did not spring from the want of religion; for he was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of Revelation; and amidst a great variety of books which he had constantly before him, that which he loved the best, and studied with the greatest application, was the Bible. He was, indeed, a truly pious man; and his discoveries concerning the frame and system of the Universe, were applied by him to demonstrate the being of a God, and to illustrate his power and wisdom. He also wrote an excellent discourse to prove that the remarkable prophecy of Daniel's weeks, was an express prediction of the coming of the Messiah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

The testimony of the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge, to the most interesting part of this great man's character, cannot be omitted on the present occasion. "According to the best information," says he, "whether public or private, I could ever obtain, his firm faith in the Divine revelation discovered itself in the most genuine fruits of substantial virtue and piety; and consequently gives us the justest reason to conclude, that he is now rejoicing in the happy effects of it, infinitely more than in all the applause which his philosophical works have procured, though they have commanded a fame lasting as the world."

He departed this life in the eighty-fifth year of his age; and, in his principles and conduct through life, has left a strong and comfortable evidence, that the highest intellectual powers harmonize with religion and virtue; and that there is nothing in Christianity but what will abide the scrutiny of the soundest and most enlarged understanding.

How great and satisfactory a confirmation it is to the sincere, humble Christian, and what an insurmountable barrier does it present to the infidel, to perceive, in the list of Christian believers, the exalted and venerable names of Bacon, Boyle, Locke, Newton, Addison and Littleton! men who must be acknowledged to be ornaments of human nature, when we consider the wide compass of their abilities, the great extent of their learning and knowledge, and the piety, integrity, and beneficence of their lives. These eminent characters firmly adhered to the belief of Christianity, after the most diligent and exact researches into the life of its founder, the authenticity of its records, the completion of its prophecies, the sublimity of its doctrines, the purity of its precepts, and the arguments of its adversaries.

HUMAN LIFE.

The following admirable allegory, is so exquisitely conducted, so beautifully descriptive of Human Life, its dangers and temptations, and the necessity of religion for our guide, that, with the exception of one or two pieces, it has, probably, scarce a rival in this department of English literature.

"A few mornings ago, as I was taking my walk upon an eminence, which commands a view of the Forth, with the vessels sailing along, I sat down, and, taking out my Latin Bible, opened, by accident, at a place in the book of Job, ix. 25. "Now my days are passed away as the swift ships." Shutting the book, I fell musing on this affecting comparison. Whether the following happened to me in a dream, or waking reverie, I cannot tell: but I fancied myself on the bank of a river, or sea, the opposite side of which was hid from view, being involved in clouds and mist. On the shore stood a multitude, which no man could number, waiting passage. I saw a great many ships taking in passengers, and several persons going about in the garb of pilots, offering their services. Being ignorant, and curious to know what all these things meant, I applied to a grave old man who stood by, giving instructions to the departing passengers. His name, I remember, was the *Genius of Human Life*. "My son," said he, "you stand on the banks of the stream of Time; all those people are bound for Eternity, that undiscovered country from which no traveller returns. The country is very large, and divided into two parts: The one called the *Land of Glory*, the other the *Kingdom of Darkness*. The names of those in the garb of pilots, are Religion, Virtue, Pleasure. They who are so wise as to choose Religion for their guide, have a safe, though frequently a rough passage; they are, at last, landed in the happy climes, where sighing and sorrow for ever fly away; they likewise have a secondary director, *Virtue*; but there is a spurious *Virtue*, who pretends to govern by himself, but the wretches who trust to him, as well as those who have *Pleasure* for their pilot, are either shipwrecked or cast away on the *Kingdom of Darkness*. But the vessel in which you must embark approaches;—you must begone; remember what depends on your conduct." No sooner had he left me, than I found myself surrounded by those pilots I mentioned before;—immediately I forgot all that the old man had said to me, and, seduced by the fair promises of *Pleasure*, chose him for my director; we weighed anchor with a fair gale, the sky serene, the sea calm; innumerable little isles lifted their green heads around us, covered with trees in full blossom; dissolved in stupid mirth we were carried on, regardless of the past—of the future unmindful. On a sudden the sky was darkened, the winds roared, the sea raged, red rose the sand from the bottom of the deep—the angel of the waters lifted up his voice. At that instant a strong ship passed by; I saw *Religion* at the helm; "Come out from among them," he cried. I and a few others threw ourselves into his ship. The wretches we now left were tossed on the swelling deep; the waters on every side, poured through the riven vessel; they cursed the Lord;—when, lo! a fiend rose from the deep, and, in a voice like distant thunder, thus spoke—"I am *Abaddon*, the

first born of Death—ye are my prey; open thou abyss to receive them." As he thus spoke, they sunk, and the waves closed over their heads. The storm was turned into a calm, and we heard a voice saying, "Fear not, for I am with you;—when you pass through the waters they shall not overflow you." Our hearts were filled with joy; I was engaged in discourse with one of my new companions, when one from the top of the mast cried, "Courage, my friends, I see the fair haven, the land that is yet afar off." I started and awoke.

From Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

TORTURE OF THE MINNETAREE INDIANS.

Annually, in the month of July, the Minnetarees celebrate their great medicine dance, or dance of penitence, which may well be compared with the currackpoojah, or the expiatory tortures of the Hindoos, so often exhibited at Calcutta. On this occasion a considerable quantity of food is prepared, which is well cooked, and served up in their best manner. The devotees then dance and sing to their music at intervals, for three or four days together, in full view of the victuals, without attempting to taste them. But they do not, even at this time, forego their accustomed hospitality; and if a stranger enter, he is invited to eat, though no one partakes with him. On the third or fourth day, the severer expiatory tortures commence, to which the preceding ceremonies were but preludes. An individual presents himself before one of the officiating magi, crying and lamenting, and requests him to cut a fillet of skin from his arm, which he extends for that purpose. The devout operator thrusts a sharp instrument through the skin near the wrist, then introduces the knife, and cuts out a piece of the required length, sometimes extending the excision entirely to the shoulder. Another will request bands of skin to be cut from his arm. A third will have his breast flayed, so as to represent a full moon or crescent. A fourth submits to the removal of concentric arcs of skin from his breast. A fifth prays the operator to remove small pieces of skin from various indicated parts of his body; for this purpose an iron bodkin is thrust through the skin, and the piece is cut off by passing the knife under the instrument.

Various are the forms of suffering which they inflict upon themselves. An individual requests the operator to pierce a hole through the skin of each of his shoulders, and after passing a long cord through each of these holes, he repairs to a golem, at some distance from the village, and selects one of the bison skulls collected there. To the chosen cranium, he affixes the ends of his cords, and drags it in this painful manner to the lodge, around which he must go with his burden, before he can be released from it. No one is permitted to assist him, neither dares he to put his own hands to the cords to alleviate his sufferings. If it should so happen that the horns of the cranium get hooked under a root or other obstacle, he must extricate it in the best manner he can, by pulling different ways, but he must not touch the rope or the head, with his hands, or in any respect attempt to relieve the painful strain upon his wounds, until his complete task is performed.

"Some of the penitents have arrows thrust through various muscular parts of their bodies, as through the skin and superficial muscles of the arm, breast, and back.

"Another Minnetaree, in compliance with a vow he had made, caused a hole to be perforated through the muscles of each shoulder; through these holes cords were passed, which were at the opposite ends attached by way of a bridle to a horse, that had been penned up three or four days without food or water. In this manner he had led the horse to the margin of the river. The horse of course, endeavored to drink, but it was the province of the Indian to prevent him, and that only by straining at the coris with the muscles of the shoulder without resorting to the assistance of his hands. And notwithstanding all the exertions of the horse to drink, his master succeeded in preventing him, and returned with him to his lodge, having accomplished his painful task."

"A devotee caused two stout arrows to be passed through the muscles of his breast, one on each side near the mammary. To these arrows, cords were attached, the opposite ends of which were affixed to the upper part of a post, which had been firmly implanted in the earth for the purpose. He then threw himself backward, into an oblique position, his back within about two feet of the soil, so as to depend with the greater portion of his weight by the cords. In this situation of excruciating agony, he continued to chant and to keep time to the music of the gong, until, from long abstinence and suffering he fainted. The bystanders then cried out, "Courage, courage," with much shouting and noise; after a short interval of insensibility he revived, and proceeded with his self-inflicted tortures as before, until nature being completely exhausted, he again relapsed into insensibility, upon which he was loosed from the cords, and carried off amidst the acclamations of the whole assembly.

SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE HEATHEN.

Wherever Christianity has spread its mild and benignant light, there the waste wilderness of life has bloomed as the paradise of God, the nations of the earth have become purified and exalted in all their moral and intellectual faculties; they have been freed from the fetters of political, social, and domestic slavery; they have more advanced in skill and knowledge, have been more deeply versed in science, more accomplished in literature, more alive to industry and enterprise, more refined in all social intercourse, more adorned with every noble virtue and every polished grace, more benevolent to man, more devoted to God.

Wherever Christianity has prevailed in its purity, and precisely in proportion to the evangelism of its doctrine; setting forth the fall of man from his primeval innocence; the original and natural depravity of the human heart; the necessity of conversion, or spiritual regeneration; the justification by faith in Christ, as the sole author and finisher of salvation; the sanctification of the human spirit by the Holy Ghost;—the God-head of the three Divine persons in one mysterious Trinity; have individual purity of morals, and national prosperity and happiness, uniformly flourished.

Advertisements.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, Under the direction of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, A MONTHLY PERIODICAL WORK, TO BE EDITED BY
African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THE deep and increasing interest which has been felt in many parts of the country, in the subject of the efforts to Colonize the People of Colour of the United States, and the African coast, has induced the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society to establish the establishment of a periodical work, which shall furnish the public with accurate and interesting intelligence, which may be related to the Geography, Natural History, Manners and Customs of Africa; and into its pages such essays as may be calculated to advance the interests of the colony, or the cause of African improvement, already written on this subject; and extracts from the Reports of such benevolent associations as are making exertions to suppress the Slave Trade, or relieve the African race.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall comprise three parts in each number, and shall be similar in style and in style of execution, to the *African Repository*.
II. The price shall be Two Dollars a year, payable on the delivery of the sixth number.
III. Those who shall become subscribers, six copies, shall receive a seventh gratis.
IV. The work will be commenced with the number of subscribers shall be sufficient to justify it. It is earnestly requested, that those who may obtain subscribers should forward their lists as soon as possible to R. R. GURLEY, Agent of the American Colonization Society, Georgetown, District of Columbia.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

In the District of Columbia.
FOUNDED on the most liberal principles, chartered by an Act of Congress, authorized by the President, and Headed by members of the National Government, and distinguished citizens through the country, on a healthy and delightful eminence, within the City of Washington, north of the city, in three miles of the Capitol—this institution presents an encouraging prospect of a literary character, and extensive usefulness. The Trustees ardently hope that the Columbian College will be found all that is valuable in a national University. Already have young gentlemen been received from more than half the different states in the Union, within the circle of the first year's session, upwards of sixty names have been enrolled on the lists of students.

The Commencement day will be on the third Wednesday in December, and the collegiate year will begin annually, on Wednesday in January. At either of these periods, young gentlemen are invited to present themselves for examination, with a view of entering the College. They will be admitted at other times, also, as circumstances shall render proper.

The boarding has been found to cost less than two dollars a week; and the whole, including tuition, books, fuel, lamps, washing, &c. &c. has been amounted to two hundred dollars a year.
Jan. 4—1f

To Magistrates, Constables, &c.

JUST published, and for sale at the Columbian Office, North E Street, near the City Hall.

THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE, adopted by the meeting of Magistrates, held at the City Hall on the 28th of May last, relative to the course of proceedings under the act of Congress, passed March 1, 1825, entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia."

Also, for sale, at the same place, the BLANK FORMS, adopted by the Justices, of which were furnished the subscribers by a committee appointed to prepare them. The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of BLANKS used by Justices of Peace for sale on reasonable terms, and will be thankful for a share of patronage.
JOHN S. MERRICK.

June 7.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale by John S. Merrick, at the Columbian Office.

A PARTICULAR RELATION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION TO THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

In a Series of Letters, addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London.

BY ANN H. JUDSON.
March 22—1f.

RICHARD S. COXE

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

HAS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether professional kind, or in relation to claims of description, in Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown.

Jan. 18—1f

Dr. Gil's Commendation

W. W. WOODWARD has extended his time for selling the above named work at \$35 Sheep, and \$40 in Gold binding. Letters and orders must be sent to Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.